#### Amusements

ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Ex-the American Water Color Society. AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Hars im Glucck. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Nomince. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Outdo Ferranti. CASINO-S:15-Poor Jonathan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Fakir. DALY'S THEATRE-S-The School for Scandal. EDEN MUSEE-Olero and Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-S-La Tos a. GARDEN THEATRE-S-LA TOS A.
GRAND OFERA HOUSE-S-Aunt Bridget.
HARLEM OFERA HOUSE-S-15-Prince and Pauper.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Relly and the 400.
HERRIMANN'S THEATRE-S-15-Herrmann. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Carmencits.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Open Gate and Nerves.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Sunlight and

NEW PA..K THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-A Straight Tip. NIBLO'S-S-The Two Orphans.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S 15-John Needbam's Double. THEATRE-8:15-Men and Women. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Dazzier. STAR THEATRE-S-Mr. Potter of Texas. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair.

WORTH'S MUSEUM-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville

14TH-ST. THEATRE-S-Blue Jeans.

### Index to Appertisements.

| Page. C                | Page.                    | Col  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Amusements             | a-6 Instruction          |      |
| Announcements10        | 5 Lectures & Meetings 9  | - 1  |
| Loard and Rooms 8      | 1-2 Legal Notices        | ्य   |
| Bustness Chances 12    | 2 Lost and Found 12      | - 4  |
| Business Chances 8     | 2-3 Marriages & Deaths 7 | 0.6  |
| Business Notices 6     | 1 Miscellaneous 8        | 3    |
|                        | 2 Miscellaneous10        | 50   |
| Dancing Academies. 12  | 4 Musical Instruments 13 | -    |
| Dividend Notices13     | 2 New Publications12     | - 4  |
| Dressmaking 8          |                          | - 4  |
| Domestic Situations    | Ocean Steamers 13        | - 3  |
| Wanted 8               | 6-8 Proposals            |      |
| Dry Goods              | 5 Public Notices         | 1.5  |
| Excursions             | 6 Real Estate            | 14/  |
| Financial              | 8-4   iteal Estate 8     | 1.   |
| Financial Elections 13 | 4 Rooms and Fluts S      | 3.33 |
| Financial Meetings 13  | 4 Railroads12            | 63-5 |
| For Sale 8             | 3 Sales by Auction 12    |      |
| Help Wanted 12         | 5 Special Notices 7      | 11.5 |
| Heip Wanted 8          | 3-4   1 achers           | - 1  |
| Tresh At was property  | 1 Winter Resorts12       | 4    |
| Horses and Carriages S | 5 Work Wanted 8          | 4.1  |
| Hotels12               | of note transferred      |      |

#### Business Notices.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.-Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bot-ties only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists' untry stores. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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# New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

Foreign,-Mr. Parnell has abandoned hope of coming to an agreement with the McCarthyites: Mr. O'Brien has issued a statement concerning the reason for the failure of the negotiations. Three men have been arrested at Sofia on suspicion of being implicated in a treasonable plot. The young King of Servia is ill. === Queen Victoria will start for the Continent on March 20. == The British steamer Thanemore has been given up for lost, === Dr. Koch is on his way up the Nile.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The = The House: The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered; Messrs. McAdoo and Fitch spoke against the Shipping bill. - More testimony was taken by the Silver Pool Investigating Committee. === The delegation from the New-York Chamber of Commerce opposed the Free-Coinage bill before the House Committee on Coin-

age, Weights and Measures. Domestic .- The State Senate at Albany confirmed the nomination of James F. Pierce to be Superintendent of the Insurance Department,: six Republicans voted for him. === The bill appropriating \$454,000 to put in operation the law for State care of the insane and another for a State printing bureau passed the Assembly. George J. Gibson, secretary of the "Whiskey Trust," was arrested in Chicago and held in \$20,000 bail: he is charged with bribing a gauger to blow up an anti-trust distillery. Republicans in the Illinois Legislature cast 100 votes for Cicero J. Lindley, president of the F. M. B. A. of the State, for United States Senator. === Judge Claggett was elected United States Senator by the Idaho Legislature; he will contest the previous election of Dubois. === The conference of Sioux with the Commissioner of

Indian Affairs ended at Washington. City and Suburban.-Business men met and spoke against the tree coinage of silver. === The Builders' Association continued its session. The last bulletin issued by General Sherman's physicians reported him to be no better. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association began its annual meeting. ——— The Seney pieture sale realized \$116,000 for ninety-nine pictures. === The Grand Jury of Rockland County resumed its investigation of the charges against Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest ——— A bark capsized in the Kill-von-Kull, sinking a tug. The meeting of the State Fish Commissioners was Stocks extremely dell, and although s fraction lower they gave no sign of weakness. The closing was at about the lowest points.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair, followed by cloudiness. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 31 7-8.

Mr. Blaine makes a prompt and absolute denial of the report printed in a Toronto newspaper that he had written a letter saying that would negotiate only with the Liberal party in Canada on the subject of commercial reciprocity with that country. The Secretary declares that he has written no letter to any one in Canada since he took his present office, and no letter at all on the subject of reciprocity with Canada. The Toronto publication was evidently nothing more than a campaign roorback.

The opponents of the plan for State care of the pauper insane made their last effort in the Assembly yesterday. Fortunately, it was all in vain, for the bill appropriating \$454,000 to carry out the provisions of last year's law was passed by the gratifying majority of 93 to 27. The measure is not likely to meet with much opposition in the Republican Senate, which helped to pass the existing law. It will not be long before the county superintendents find part of their occupation-and their perquisites-gone.

The details of an astounding plot involving at least one person high in the Whiskey Trust to destroy an anti-trust distillery in Chicago bear the marks of veracity. The evidence against Gibson, the secretary of the trust, who has been arrested and held in \$20,000 bail, We hope the farmer-politicians are making

seems conclusive, as the dynamite machine, the | notes of these great results of Republican statesimplicating correspondence, etc., are in the pos- manship, and are getting ready to support the session of the Government officials. If the plot organization which has done and is doing so had succeeded, the lives of 150 men employed much to render agriculture profitable. If they in the distillery would inevitably have been are not ready now, they will be before the sacrificed. A more diabolical scheme was never concacted.

At a season when there is no political excitement and no great local question is at stake it is not an easy matter to induce a great audience to come together in this city and listen to sperches on a financial subject. The mass-meeting at the Cooper Union last night to oppose the free coinage of silver was, however, a complete success. Many "solid" business men were on the platform, and the audience was composed of earnest, keen-minded and appreciative citizens, who quickly caught every telling point and were generous and discriminating in their applause. The resolutions set forth lucidly the disastrous effects of the debasement of our currency which would result from free coinage, and earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Fairchild, Trenholm, Anderson, Dodge and others. Such a meeting and such an emphatic expression of the business sentiment of this metropolis should make a decided impression on our National legislators.

### THE JOB PUT THROUGH.

Ex-Senator Pierce was made Superintendent of the Insurance Department yesterday. This outrage upon the public originated with Governor Hill. Superintendent Maxwell, although an orthodox Democrat, had never been active in promoting the Governor's selfish little schemes, and had resolutely kept the Department where it belonged-out of politics. It was only natural, therefore, that the most unscrupulous of politicians should dislike him, and should long to supplant him with one of his own tools who could be depended upon to manage the Department primarily for the benefit of Hill and the Hill wing of the Democracy. But, the Republicans havin; a majority in the Senate and the success of a nomination by the Governor being conditioned upon its confirmation by that body, he was of course powerless to remove the honest and capable Maxwell unless Postage pregaid by Tribune... 200

Postage pregaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and, on the Could induce some of the Republican Sendally, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign counteles, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Cheek, Bratt or Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, Will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nessau-st., New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. ance shark in the State.

The course pursued by these six Republicans was absolutely indefensible. As has been plainly shown. Pierce has made a record which convicts him of being one of the last men in the State who ought to have been selected for the position of responsibility which has been given him. He is untrustworthy: he lacks moral stamina; he was involved in the flagrant scandals which attached to the Insurance Department twenty years ago. So bad was the reputation which he had made for himself that even the leading Democratic newspapers declined to support the nomination-and what fact could be more significant? But if the six Senators were without excuse on public grounds for voting for Pierce, what shall be said of their conduct, looking at it simply from a party point of view? This fall a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, a Senate and an Assembly are to be chosen. That is to say, the election will be one of the first importance in this close State. Nevertheless, these six Senators do not hesitate to do their best to strengthen David B. Hill's hands, the hands of the most experienced and sagacious of the Democratic leaders.

The moral is not far to seek. When the Republican constituents of these six renegades come to hold their Senatorial conventions they cannot be too careful in their choice of candidates. They must nominate men whose fidelity can be counted upon under all circumstances, men who are incapable of being seduced into a deal which compels them to help pull Democratic chestnuts out of the fire.

FARMERS.

who have been so blithely buying pigs in a zilian Reciprocity Treaty, and are preparing, procity. with hearts full of gratitude to the party whose defeat they accomplished last November, to avail themselves of its splendid opportunities. When the Republican party came into power and responsibility in 1889 it found the farmers full of bitter complaints. They could not dispose of their products. Prices were ruinously low, and although hundreds of thousands of them had obtained their farms for nothing under the Republican land laws, they were still in hard buck. They sent representatives to Washington who told Mr. Blaine that the farmers wanted foreign markets without losing their hold on their own, and Mr. McKinley that they wanted foreign farm products kept out of the United States.

They were taken at their word. Their own view of the causes of their troubles was accepted as correct, and their own statement of the proper remedy to be adopted was accepted as wise. Mr. Blaine discovered that we were admitting annually goods to the value of \$250,000,000 free of all duty from countries which were large consumers of foreign food supplies, but which bought practically nothing from us. It seemed to him that this was not fair, and that a market should be found in the countries that depended so largely on us to buy their goods for the surplus products of our Western and Southern farmers. He therefore obtained from Congress permission to close our ports against the sugar, molasses, coffee and hides of the tropical lands unless they consented to admit our products as freely as we admitted

Mr. McKinley, in studying the 'question how far the American farmer was enabled to enjoy the advantages of his own market, ascertained that farm products, which could as well be drawn from our own farms as from those of Canada and the Bermudas, had come into the United States in 1889, under the low tariff then prevailing, to the value of over \$91,000,000, Our people had bought \$7,678,763 58 of foreign barley, \$1,132,143 28 of foreign cheese. 8759,802 of foreign beans, \$2,419,004 37 of foreign eggs, \$1,100,408 of foreign hops, and over \$1,000,009 of ordinary garden vegetables. Under the new Tariff bill these imports are subjected to heavy duties. The American farmer is encouraged to go into their cultivation more extensively, and thus, although he is permitted to buy in foreign markets more freely than ever before-more than 49 per cent in value of the total importation of 1889 being now admitted free of duty, a remission of \$65,000,000 of practically direct taxes-and although, through Reciprocity, foreign markets are opened to him as they never have been before, he is still protected against the encroachments of near neighbors in those particular lines of production where he has hitherto been weak. The Brazilian trade which Mr. Blaine has so skilfully thrown open to him on terms that enable him to compete with the cheap agricultural labor of Russia and the Argentine, offers him a market to-morrow for thirty millions of his wheat, rye, cotton-seed, lard and

LIId Congress adjourns its first session. Or, at least, the people they claim to represent will be, and that is the important thing.

### THE LATEST TRICK.

The silver men are now devoting themselves to another compromise. They ask Republicans to help them make coinage free for silver of American production, at the same time flatly refusing to be bound not to vote with the Democrais for absolute free coinage at the next session of Congress. It may be added that if individuals should so pledge themselves there would be no assurance that their pledges would be of more value than those given regarding the Election bill and the rules of the Senate.

The time has gone by for all such contrivances. The silver men have chosen to betray and make war upon measures to which the faith of the Republican party is pledged, and have openly allied themselves with the Democrats to defeat Republican party measures. They ought to be compelled to he in the bed they have

made for themselves. Coinage of all silver of American production means coinage of all silver which can be brought into the country across the Mexican border. There is no power to prevent an almost unlimited movement. If this objection were of no weight the measure is vicious and fraudulent, because, while pretending to seek silver coinage, it does in fact contemplate and would bring about only a vastly increased issue of paper redeemable in silver only. Enemies of the public credit may naturally vote for such a to the actual circulation of silver coin. The Republican party is gaining strength rapidly by resisting every such debasement of the currency, and it will earn and win victory if it throws upon its coponents the raked responsibility of exposing the country to disaster.

The path being plain for Republicans who mean to stand by their party, it is equally plain that they are not called upon to help silver men out of difficulties caused by their own treachery. These men have taken upon themselves a tremendous responsibility in defeating the Election bill: let them bear it as best they may. The time will come, and is not far distant, when the great body of Republican voters will regard hose who have done this thing exactly as the followers of Andrew Johnson were regarded by the stalwart and victorious Republicans of 1868.

#### CANADIAN MISTAKES.

Allowance must be made for the anxiety of Canadians of opposite parties to represent their wishes in the most popular form. But "The Halifax Chronicle" makes statements which appear to need prompt correction. It argues in favor of unrestricted and absolute Reciprocity etween Canada and the United States, " with each country at liberty to adopt such tariff as it. may prefer," and represents this, and no more than this, as the deliberate phrpose of one party in the Canadian contest. If this is the fact, one party of Canadians closely resembles the baby which cried for the moon, and got into a rage because the moon would not consent to be grasped.

This Nation has not the slightest notion of allowing Canada to open a back door as wide as it may please while tariff enactments by the United States are closing the front door against sundry importations at New-York and Boston. If anybody is really silly enough to suppose that such a plan is entertained by Americans he does not live in this country. All such representations may as well be put aside as utterly and wildly at variance with anything that Americans can possibly be brought to adopt. For that would mean simply this: The United States might impose what duties it pleased on foreign imports, but any goods could come in free of duty across the Canadian border if the Canadian Government should see fit to REPUBLICAN STATESMANSHIP AND THE admit them free of duty. The United States It is to be hoped that the farmer-politicians sionately at any price or on any terms, but on such terms as these there is probably not a sane poke out West are giving attention to the Bra- man in this country who would assent to Reci-

The one thing which may as well be accepted by all parties concerned as the only possible basis of any commercial arrangement between this Nation and Canada is that the people of the United States shall decide on what terms goods from Europe can be brought into this country. Differences of opinion there may be about the admission of this or that product of Canadian industry in exchange for reciprocal facilities on the other side. But no one would for a moment entertain a proposition which would take away from the industries of this country the power to defend themselves by duties on imports as respects goods from other countries than Canada.

Starting with that fact as a basis of all intelligent reasoning, Canadians may with some profit consider what it is well for them to do or o propose, assured that the United States is not unwilling to meet them in a spirit of mutual concession. But nothing can ever induce this country to forfeit or surrender the industrial independence which is the source of such prosperity here as no other land has ever attained If Canadians would like to share that prosperity it must be on the condition that they also share with us in large measure industrial independence of other countries.

# THE TIN PLATE TEST.

It was considered enough by the Free Tradrs during the last campaign to assert voeifereasly that a few monopolists wanted to plunder the whole people by means of the increased duty on tin plates. But now the manufacture has been actually begun by several establishments, and samples of tin plates made in this country begin to be seen in the markets, and the same Free Traders think it brilliant to print elaborate statements purporting to prove that tin plates cannot be manufactured in this country at a profit, even with the increased duty which will e collected after July 1. Not a crazy theorist of them all explains how any monopolist in this country can in that case plunder anybody. Not one stops to ask himself the question, "What are these concerns making tin plates for, in that case?" Is it for fun, or as a political dodge when no election is at hand, or solely as an eleemesynary institution, to afford work and wages for several hundred American workingmen?

The fact that many establishments have undertaken business in carnest, have provided machinery and trained labor, and have already invested large sums in the undertaking, would coffice with most persons of sense to prove that the manufacture was expected to yield a profit. But these shrewd Americans do not expect, it is safe to say, that the price of foreign steel plates will remain what it is now. In May last the plates known as I. C. B. V. were quoted in the market at \$4.30 per box, and the same grade now sells at \$5.40, an advance of more than 25 per cent. Both prices include a duty of one cent per pound, or about \$1 12 per box, so that the foreign makers were selling last May at about \$3 18 per box, all charges to this country paid, and are now getting about \$4 28 per | Nor is this all that the inventive Sniggs has not prove satisfactory to the starch Republicans

than a third.

It is not surprising that American makers are eager to get their works into operation while that price is obtainable, because they have presumably calculated that the foreign manufactmer, when forced by the new duties, would probably low enough to make the price with the calculation is not now essential. The question expects to sell great numbers of them to physiby an American monopolist who sells them tin large practice in the suburbs. Sniggs will also plates even now for no more than foreign put a horse on the track during the coming racing makers charge with a duty of only one cent per pound? How is there to be a monopoly in this country when new works are starting into operation almost every week, and everybody who pleases has the same chance? How is the new duty to impose any burden on the people whatever, if under its operation tin plates cost no more than the foreign monopolists now make

them cost? It is safe to say that the Free-Trade theorists will not try to answer any of these questions. In their beautiful cloudland it is easier and more comfortable to "prove," by assertions of people who never made any tin plates, that the work cannot be done in this country for less than \$7 20 per box.

### A SPLENDID BENEFACTION,

Baron Hirsch's gift of \$2,400,000 for the relief and education of Hebrew immigrants in this country is not remarkable only for its splendid proportions, but also for the manner and purpose of its application. A large part of the Hebrews who come hither are industrious and frugal by nature, and therefore they do measure. But it would add not a single dollar not long remain a pecuniary burden to the community. To become good citizens, however, they need much, which, unassisted, they are less likely to obtain than some other classes of immigrants. The languages which they speak, the religious faith which they profess, and their inherited tendency to segregation retard the assimilating processes of our civilization and keep them aliens long after they have become voters. It is true, as a matter of course, that these conditions are not universal, but it is equally true that they are prevalent.

It is the determination of the trustees of the Hirsch fund to make its beneficiaries good citizens of their adopted country, not merely to promote their material well-being as individuals. The great income at their disposal is to be devoted to "the relief and education" of immigrants. Not a dollar of it will be expended except in such a manner as to discourage mendicancy and promote self-respect. The in the language and customs of the country. The trustees, who have wisely and generously been left unhampered, have found it necessary to establish schools for Hebrew children, both because there is a lack of accommodation for they must begin under teachers who speak their are invariably made the means of entering on the benefits of the public school system. The children who attend them are taught to read and speak English, and required to learn the rudiments of the common-school curriculum. Schools for teachers driven out of Russia by their own Government and for other adults who are ambitious to improve their condition have also been established, as well as a technical school where immigrants are fitted for various trial by jury. employments. The promise of work held out is kept, and during the last six months places have been found for nearly 3,000 individuals. ome of whom came here with a little money in hand and some in utter poverty, but all in

need of counsel and direction. The most significant feature of this wise charity is the stimulus which it gives to manliness and independence of spirit by its methods of administration. The trustees make no gifts of tions which they incurred. Altogether, the experiment, if experiment it can still be called, is most interesting and hopeful. We have lately attained a gratifying measure of success in the exclusion of foreign refuse, but the ceaseless stream of immigration remains for the most part unfiltered. Baron Hirsch's noble plan for he elevation of the Hebrew element in our sopulation to an appreciation of American citienship is of great importance, not only to those who are thus qualified to take advantage of its opportunities, but also to the Nation.

THE SNIGGS HORSE CONTROLLERS. A dispatch of almost startling interest, especially to horsemen, was that printed in Tueslay's Tribune concerning the new invention of a liveryman of Chicago named Sniggs. Sniggs, acsording to the telegram, has just introduced his nvention to the citizens of Chicago in a highly framatic manner by giving it a practical test in such a way that, had it failed to work, he would have been the victim. His action is in striking contrast to that of the inventors of the Thicago air-ship, who, though they say that they have something that will fly and carry passengers, heroically refrain from themselves getting into it and whirring away above the Chicago smoke. But Snings, whose invention is a sort of a Westinghouse brake for runaway horses, with the courage of his convictions, got into a carriage frawn by the worst pair of funaways in Chieago, and let 'em run. Then he pressed the button and the natural result followed.

The first thing that the Chicago people knew a team was dushing furiously down St. Clair-st. There was no driver and the lines hung loose. Other carriages got out of the way. Street-cars stopped. An express train slowed up to avoid a collision. Mounted policemen tore along behind, but lost ground at every step. A man sat in the earriage reading a newspaper and smoking a sigar. It was Sniggs, the inventive liveryman. Suddenly the horses almost dug their forward feet into the payement, threw themselves on their haunches, and everything was still. Sniggs had touched the button. He stepped out and bowed to the crowd. Sniggs had prudently cached a dozen reporters on the corner before he started out, and they came forward and congratulated

If the Sniggs electric horse-stopper does what is claimed for it, it will probably supplant the invention of the late Dr. Jaraway, of Providence, R. L. It will be remembered that the Doctor's appliance consists of a stout post, about four feet high, placed behind the seat in the carriage. From the top of this there extends out over the horse a horizontal arm, fitted on the end with a rope and tackle. One end of the rope is attached to a stout leather belt which goes around the horse a few inches back of his forward legs and the other runs back along the arm and down into the carriage, where it can be easily grasped by any one on the seat. If the horse begins to run, the person in the carriage simply pulls down on the rape, which raises the horse off the ground and leaves his legs buzzing back and forth in the air at the rate of 600 beats a minute. The Jaraway Horse Controller has always been popular in Boston, where people have little faith in horses; but outside of there it has generally been thought to burt the appearance of the carriage too much. But this objection will not apply to Sniggs's invention, as it consists of nothing but a small battery under the seat and wires extending along the lines.

box for the same plates, an advance of more brought forth. He has perfected a "stimulator" as well as a brake. This is also an electric contrivance, and it tickles the horse in the ribs and causes him to "step lively." The Manhattan Railway Company may yet extend the idea to its patrons. With these two inventions applied to a team, Sniggs says that a great amount of time can be saved. By turning on the stimulator sell at less than the prices of May last, and the horses can be kept moving at a much faster rate than they could be in any other way, while new duties not much if any more than the price absolute safety is insured by the brake, as they now charged. Whether they are right in this can be instantly stopped in case of danger. He is how the American people are to be robbed cians, real estate dealers, etc., who may have a season supplied with a stimulator, and expects to win some heavy purses.

THE GENESIS OF A GREAT THOUGHT.

"Jones, he pays the freight," is one of those gems of thought that will undoubtedly go thundering down the corridors of time, like the distant footsteps which the poet's vivid fancy heard echoing in that locality. Indeed, it possibly may be one of those jewels that on the stretched forefinger of all time shall sparkle forever. It is brief; it is sententious; it apparently expresses the author's thought plainly and completely. In the nature of things the genesis of such a gem of thought cannot but be of universal interest. And its author has, wisely we think, taken the world into daughter of Frederic E. Church, the painter, to Jers his confidence on this point. He says that he S. Black, of Pennsylvania, son of Chauncey F. Black sells scales in every State in the Union, and that privately celebrated in Washington Saturday evening when he first began to do business outside of New-York he received many letters from farmers who wanted Jones's scales-in fact, they would take no other-but objected to paying big freight charges. So he made a scale of prices, according to which he "could sell for certain figures and pay the freightage" himself. "One day," Jones proceeds in his thrilling narrative, "while trying to make a letter as brief as possible, I hit upon the words, 'Jones, he pays the freight.' That is short

to Jones as an inspiration. They simply flashed upon his inward eye, and he wrote them down in the form in which all the world knows them by heart. There was no revision, no mark of the file. Jones and the occasion met, and the former rose to the latter and immortalized himself. Under such circumstances, to criticise the grammar, as Jones says some small-minded men have done, is petty business indeed. When Shakespeare's eye was in a fine frenzy rolling he was superior to the limitations of grammar. So when Jones, to use his own quaint words, "hit upon" his immortal aphorism, he didn't think of grammar. General Jones may never be Governor or even President, but nothing shall ever be permitted to deprive him of the unique and lasting honor of being the sole author of that multum-in-parvo basis of this beneficent enterprise is instruction | sentence-a poem in five monosyllables-" Jones, he pays the freight."

and to the point, said I to myself, and I concluded

to stick to the phrase, although the grammar has

There you have it. These magic words came

been criticised."

The action of a jury in convicting of simple assault a man accused of criminal homicide will not tend to strengthen confidence in the jury stricted reciprocity, the idea being, of course, to catch them elsewhere, and also because in many cases system. The killing was not denied, and the evidence that the boy who was killed had used own languages. But these places of instruction any violence toward his slayer was slight. If the jury believed that the killing was unjustifiable, they should have convicted of manslaughter, or if they could, from the evidence, arrive at the conclusion that death did not result from John may discover before long that it was a very unthe blow given, they might have convicted of issault in the second degree. The verdict might even have been one of acquittal, but that which was rendered was certainly not conformable to the proven facts, and every verdict of that character is a blow to the long-cherished system of

A single cable-car standing opposite the City Hall Park does not make rapid transit any more than one swallow makes a summer; nevertheless we greet the hopeful sign with due gratitude.

The Tribune printed yesterday some extracts ex-Minister Adams and Consul-General Dockery. concerning the possibilities of our trade with Brazil. "The Evening Post," selecting a parapaid in instalments without interest; and it is graph from Mr. Dockery's report, in which he speaks of subsidized British steamship lines runhave ravariably proved faithful to the obligaomments as follows:

It seems a sad pity that Mr Adams could not have dished this paragraph without a misrepresentation, he steamers he is describing are what are known in which go roving round the world picking up a cause wherever they can. There are large numbers of they owned in England, and they are, on the whole, a ver good property. Mr. Adams says: "With more bus ness and less expense, they underbid our carriers. Up to this point his account of them calls for no critism, and gives one a favorable idea of his head an heart. But when he adds, "and they can afford do so because of the large subsidies which are paid a steamship lines by every Government except our own, we perceive that the tariff craze has had its usua effect on his conscience. No "tramp steamer" is we perceive that the tariff craze has had its usual effect on his conscience. No "tramp steamer" receives, or has ever received, a cent of subsidy from the British Government. The assertion is pure invention, made, as Horace Greeley used to say, "with unded intent to deceive." That The Tribune should quote it without remark shows the demoralizing effect of making McKieley, "tables."

"The Evening Post's" ignorance is equalled only by its audacity. Mr. Dockery was not speaking of tramp steamers at all. He was speaking of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steamship Company, a corporation sailing from Liverpool and Antwerp and receiving subsidies from both the British and Belgian Governments. Its British subsidy, thirdy disguised under a postal contract, gives it about \$125,000 a year, and its Belgian subsidy \$100,000 more. Many of its steamers take their homeward voyage by way of New-Orleans and Savannah, laden with coffee, which they there discharge. It is outrageous for "The Evening Post" to accuse a public officer of deliberate misrepresentation in an official report. when it knows absolutely nothing of what it so glibly talks about. Mr. Dockery's assertions are absolutely accurate. It is "The Evening Post's" which are "pure invention, made, as Horace Greeley used to say, 'with naked intent to deceive.

The leading Democratic newspaper of Long Island is "The Brooklyn Eagle." "Jim" Pierce is a Democrat and a citizen of Brooklyn. Nevertheless "The Eagle" declined to afford any aid or comfort to Mr. Pierce's candidacy for the Insurance Superintendency. The Demogratic backing which Pierce failed to get, in combination with the Republican and Democratic opposition which he encountered, constituted a demonstration of his palpable unfitness for the office in which a disreputable deal landed him.

The Annual Appropriation bill, one of the two great bills of the session, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly on Tuesday. This is a measure in which the taxpayers of the State take a lively interest. The total of the appropriations provided for is larger by some \$300,000 than the total of the appropriations which made up the corresponding bill of last year. It is to be remembered, however, that the present Assembly is Democratic, while the last was Re-

A big ice crop has been harvested in Maine, and the ice-consumer would be filled with cheer were it not for the assurance of the ice-dealer that the ice is of such a peculiar quality this year that it will melt faster than any ice ever known in the history of the human race. At the same time a blight of the peach crop is reported. The householder of the period cannot be happy yet. A good many things still prove to be vanity and vexation of spirit.

Senator Hendricks is reported by "The Syraeus Journal" as explaining that his vote for Pierce for Superintendent of Insurance (was due to "reasons satisfactory to himself." reasons in question, whatever they may be, will

of Onondaga and Cortland counties who elevated Mr. Hendricks to the Senate. They certainly car have no use for a representative who in an emer gency chooses, "for reasons satisfactory to himself," to play into the hands of Governor Hill and help to demoralize an important department of the State government.

An aged New-Jersey woman died the other day in consequence of cutting her third set of teeth. Dentition at ninety-nine must be rather wearing on the nerves. And, besides, it is going through so much to get so little, as Weller the elder. 20marked in reference to learning the alphabet.

#### PERSONAL.

Phillips Brooks will hold midday services for business men in Boston Mondays during Lent, in St. Pan's Church. It is believed that his talks on these occasions will attract as much attention as those in Trinity, Church, New-York, last year.

Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, who is well known in the East because of his devotion to the elevation and material interests of the Indians, will make a sixmonths' visit to Japan very soon, to look over the field for the Episcopal Church. A bishop has been chosen especially for that field, but is not yet quite ready to enter it.

The energetic and wideawake proprietor of "The Boston Globe," General Charles H. Taylor, celebrated his silver wedding last week.

The marriage of Isabel C. Church, of New-York, A grandnephew of John C. Calhoun, Kirtland Cal-oun, is acting with and managing a dramatic company in the South.

The Imperial families of Russia and Austria conn more members than any other ruling families of Europe. In Russia there are to-day twenty-seven Imperial princes and eighteen Imperial princesses, in addition to the Czar and Czarina. The twenty-seventh Im-perial prince was born on January 1 as the son of Prince Constantine, the younger, who recently incurred the disfavor of His Majesty. Prince Constantine is a poet of merit. in 1884 he married the Princess Eliza-beth of saxe-Altenburg.

Baron Gerson von Bleichroeder, the wealthy Hebren banker of Berlin, has given 1,000,000 marks and twenty-five acres of land for the purpose of establishing a ospital in which the Koch treatment is to be used. The hospital is to bear the name of the donor's parents. The Baron is the richest citizen of tia German capital, and one of the wealthiest men in all Prussia.

A long-time acquaintance of Madame Minnie Hauk said yesterday: "It is absurd for one of the musical writers to speak of Madame Hank as having been thirty years on the stage.' She made her debut in 1869, as a girl of sixteen; and, if my arithmetic is right, that doesn't make her operatic career thirty years long! I know that Madame Hauk proposes to leave the stage when her jubile? comes—the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance thereon. She is a happy wife, with a beautiful home, and believes in retiring while her voice is still admired and de-strable.?

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

If, as Sir John A. Macdonald says, unrestricted reciprocity means annexation, then restricted reciproity would be a step toward annexation; and yet the wily old Premier, while declaring his abhorrence of annexation, comes forward with a proposal for reiberal gudgeons with a nice reciprocity balt. But for once, perhaps, the old man's cunning has overreached itself. Unrestricted reciprocity, he says, means annexation; and when the voters of Canada, who are not fools, call to mind how much annexation would do for them it is just possible that they will vote for the measure that will bring it about. Sir wise thing, from a merely political point of view, to make annexation a question of practical politics, as he has done.

All Is Legal.—Most everything seems to be legal in daho, from killing a Chinaman to accepting a bribe All is Legal.—Most everything seems to be legal in Idaho, from killing a Chinaman to accepting a bribe from a radioad coursely. We notice in a legal advertisement in an Idaho weekly that "defalt having been maid in the conditions of a certain morging," the property involved is to be sold at auction, and the sale will no doubt go off with a whoop.—(Detroit Free Press, A nother has arisen in Bost in over the observance

of Lent. An Episcopalian, who doesn't give his name, fortunately, perhaps, for him, has written to "The Transcript," criticising the attitude of "Unitarians and those dissenters who are out of the Church's pale," on the question of Lent. It seems that they either jeer at it, or, what is perhaps even worse, try to observe it from recent reports to the State Department by in their poor, weak, heretical way. Of course no end of the "rank outsiders" thus criticised are now coming forward to pulverize this Churchman, whose idea appears to be to keep his heaven and his Church very, small and select.

Misled.—Mr. Jason threw down his paper and ejac-ulated. "Bah!" asked his wife. "What's the matter, Jehlet!" asked his wife. "Oh, nothing. I just started to read something here about 'How to Manage scraps,' It was one of those fool household receipts instead of sporting mat-ter, as I had supposed."—(Indianapolis Journal. The proposed association for the honest and candid

investigation of spiritualism may possibly achieve some practical results, but it is a little doubtful. If it decides in favor of the claims of spiritualism the sceptics will refuse to accept its decision; and if it comes to the conclusion that spiritualism is a delusion or a fraud, or both, of course no spiritualist will accept its verdict. And consequently the question will be just where it is now.

The late King Kalakana could read Hebrew, had a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, and when necessary could take a hand in speaking four of the modern famruages. He had a fair education for a King, but as he knew nothing about foot or base ball, he would have been regarded as a very poor scholar in American sporting circles.—(Norristown Herald.

A St. Joseph, Mo., weather prophet says that from May 1, 1891, to May 1, 1892, will be an era of general destruction throughout the United States. Earthquakes and volcanoes all over the world will be very active, and the sun, moon and stars will combine to keep this poor little planet in a constant state of turmoil. Of course the Democrats will say that the McKinley bill caused all this raction, by we know better. It will simply be Nature's protest against the advent of the Democratic Congress.

It is hardly an open question whether business enterprise has not gone too far in the walking advertisement a local merchant recently put into the field. It surely is trading on a hind man's misfortune to handcuff him to acother with good eyesight and placard one, "I am blind because I did not buy my glasses of ——, optician," and the other, "I am not blind because I bought my glasses of ——, "Tabs almost brutal spectacle is to be seen on our strests daily. Public sentiment ought to protest with sufficient emphasis to put a stop to the exhibition, —(Congregationalist.

A Chicago correspondent, who is evidently familiar with a certain British annual publication of great value as a book of reference, pays the Tribune Almanac for 1891 the neat compliment of calling it "The American Whittaker," adding: "It is an unequalled encyclopaedia of facts and information for one and all." He has evidently looked at it carefully.

A small boy in Jonesboro was born to great wealth of a kind that few youngsters are favored with, he having six grandmothers. The oldest of these, Mrs. Levi Farnsworth, Master Walter's great-great-grandmother, now nearly eighty-six years old, had a reunion of thirty of her descendants the other day, and prepared dinner for the whole party herself.—(Lewiston Journal.

# BY FAR THE BEST.

From The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.

The New-York Tribune Almanae for 1891, just received at this office, is one of the most complete authorities of its kind ever issued. It consists of upward of 300 pages filled with facts and figures that cover nearly all fields and constitute a cyclopædia of valuable information. Especially is this true of the political tables given. This most valuable reference-book should have a place in the shop and 12 every well-regulated family. From The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.

UNLESS HE FULLY DESERVES IT.

It is painfully apparent that when he stands for re-election in Colorado five years hence Senator Wol-cott will not get the vote of The New-York Tribune, From The Chicago News.

# THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

From The Milwankee Sentinel.

With the best disposition in the world to do whatever is possible to prevent causes of complaint, the Secretary of the Interior has not received any profitable suggestions from the visiting Indians.

CHANCES OF THE COPYRIGHT BILL. From The Hartford Courant. A failure to enact it at this session is practically equivalent to postponing it until (at the earliest) the session of 1894-95.

IS THIS THE TROUBLE WITH CHICAGO.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

If the gentlemen who are trying to get up an exposition at Chicago had paid a little more attention to exposition problems and a little less to salary grabbing the show's prospects would have been brighten.